3. POLITICAL PARTIES

**Front for Hope (Front de l'espoir, Fwon Lespwa):** The Front for Hope was founded in 2005 to support the candidacy of René Préval in the 2006 presidential election. This is a party of alliances that include the Effort and Solidarity to Build a National and Popular Alternative (Effort de solidarité pour la construction d'une alternative nationale et populaire, ESCANP); the Open the Gate Party (Pati Louvri Baryè, PLB); and grass-roots organizations, such as the Grand-Anse Resistance Committee (Comité de résistance de Grand-Anse), the Central Plateau Peasants' Group (Mouvement paysan du plateau Central) and the Southeast Kombit Movement (Mouvement Kombit du SudEst or Kombit Sudest). The Front for Hope is headed by René Préval, the current head of state, elected in 2006. In the 2006 legislative elections, the party won 13 of the 30 seats in the Senate and 24 of the 99 seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

**Merging of Haitian Social Democratic Parties (Parti Fusion des sociaux-démocrates haïtiens, PFSDH):** This party was created on 23 April 2005 with the fusion of the following three democratic parties: Ayiti Capable (Ayiti kapab), the National Congress of Democratic Movements (Congrès national des mouvements démocratiques, KONAKOM), and the Haitian National Revolutionary Party (Parti national progressiste révolutionnaire, PANPRA). The PFSDH is headed by Serge Gilles. In 2006, the party won 4 of the 30 seats in the Senate and 18 of the 99 seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

**Organization of the Struggling People (Organisation du peuple en lutte, OPL):** This party emerged in 1996 as an offshoot of the pro-Aristide Lavalas Political Organization (Organisation politique Lavas, OPL), founded in 1991. The party opposes Aristide and is currently led by Paul Denis. In the 2006 legislative elections, the OPL won 3 of the 30 seats in the Senate and 11 of the 99 seats in the Chamber of Deputies.
It is pro-Aristide and centrist. Despite Aristide's absence, this party plays a key role in Haiti's political scene.

This party also challenged the results of the 2006 elections. For the 2006 legislative elections, it won 2 of the 30 seats in the Senate and 5 of the 99 seats in the Chamber of Deputies. It won 1 seat out of the 30 seats in the Senate and 10 of the 99 seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

This party was founded in November 1996 by former president Aristide. It is pro-Aristide and centrist. The FL emerged when the Lavals Political Organization (Organisation politique Lavalas, OPL) split into two rival factions, the Lavalas Family and the Organization of Struggling People, following strong opposition to the economic reforms proposed by René Préval, who was the president of Haiti at the time. Leadership of the party is currently shared by former president Jean-Bertrand Aristide, in exile, and former prime minister Yvon Neptune. Despite Aristide’s absence, this party plays a key role in Haiti’s political scene. It won 2 of the 30 seats in the Senate and 1 seat out of the 99 seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

This party was founded in 1991 by René Théodore, who was the leader of the Unified Party of Haitian Communists (Parti unifié des communistes haïtiens, PUCH) at that time. It is currently headed by Lesly Marguerite. It won 1 seat out of the 30 seats in the Senate and 2 of the 99 seats in the Chamber of Deputies in the 2006 legislative elections.

This party was founded in 1991 by Luc Mésadieu and Gilbert N. Léger share the leadership of the party. In the 2006 legislative elections, it won 3 of the 99 seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Lavalas Family (La Fanní Lavalas, FL): This party was founded in November 1996 by former president Aristide. It is pro-Aristide and centrist. The FL emerged when the Lavals Political Organization (Organisation politique Lavalas, OPL) split into two rival factions, the Lavalas Family and the Organization of Struggling People, following strong opposition to the economic reforms proposed by René Préval, who was the president of Haiti at the time. Leadership of the party is currently shared by former president Jean-Bertrand Aristide, in exile, and former prime minister Yvon Neptune. Despite Aristide’s absence, this party plays a key role in Haiti’s political scene. It won 2 of the 30 seats in the Senate and 1 seat out of the 99 seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

Assembly of Progressive National Democrats (Rassemblement des démocrates nationalistes et progressistes, RDNP): The RDNP was created in 1979 and is a Christian democratic party. Leslie Manigat is the party’s secretary-general. The RDNP won 1 seat out of the 30 seats in the Senate and 1 of the 99 seats in the Chamber of Deputies in the 2006 legislative elections.

National Reconstruction Front (Front de reconstruction nationale, FRN): The FRN was established in February 2004 by a group of former rebels led by Guy Philippe. Its leader is Buteur Metayer, and its secretary-general is Guy Philippe. In the 2006 legislative elections, it won 1 seat out of the 99 seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

Movement for National Reconstruction (Mouvement pour la reconstruction nationale, MRN): The MRN was founded in 1991 by René Théodore, who was the leader of the Unified Party of Haitian Communists (Parti unifié des communistes haïtiens, PUCH) at that time. It is currently headed by Jean-Enol Buteau. It won 1 seat out of the 99 seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

Mobilization for Haiti’s Development (Mobilisation pour le progrès d’Haïti, MPH): The MPH is led by Samir Mourra. It won 3 of the 99 seats in the Chamber of Deputies in the 2006 legislative elections.

Cooperative Action to Build Haiti (Action coopérative pour construire Haïti, KONBA): This party is headed by Jean-Baptiste Chavannes. It won 2 of the 99 seats in the Chamber of Deputies. The party also challenged the results of the 2006 elections.

Haïtian Democratic and Reform Movement (Mouvement démocratique et rénovateur d’Haïti, MODEREH): The MODEREH is headed by Dany Toussaint and Prince Pierre Sonson. It won 1 seat in the Chamber of Deputies.

Independent Movement for National Reconciliation (Mouvement indépendant pour la réconciliation nationale, MIRN): The MIRN is led by Luc Fleurinord. It won 1 seat out of the 30 seats in the Senate and 1 of the 99 seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

Democratic Action to Build Haiti (Action démocratique pour bâtir Haïti, ADHEBA): This party was founded in 2004. Led by Camille Leblanc, it won 1 seat out of the 99 seats in the Chamber of Deputies in the 2006 legislative elections.

Pont: The leader of this party is Jean-Marie Cherestal. It won 1 out of the 30 seats in the Senate and challenged the results of the 2006 elections.
Other parties

Other political parties in Haiti include the Alliance for the Liberation and Advancement of Haiti (Alliance pour la libération et l'avancement d'Haiti, ALAH), the Alternative for Change (L’alternative pour le changement, AC), the CREDO, the Haitian Democratic Party (Parti démocratique d’Haïti, PADEM), the Haitian National Popular Party (Parti populaire national haïtien, PPNH), the Konbit National Movement (Mouvement Konbit Nasyonal, MKN), the National Patriotic Movement (Mouvement national patriotique, MNP), the National Progressive Democratic Party of Haiti (Parti national démocratique progressiste d’Haïti (PNDPH), the National Unity Movement (Mouvement d’unité nationale), the National Workers’ Party (Parti National des Travailleurs, PNT), the Organization for Democracy in Haiti (Organisation pour la démocratie en Haïti, OPDH), the Papaye Peasants Movement (Mouvement paysan de Papaye, MPP), the Popular Star, the Rally of Christian Democrats (Rassemblement des démocrates chrétiens), the Union for National Reconstruction (Union pour la reconstruction nationale), and the Union of Democratic Patriots (Union des patriotes démocratiques).

[F] The results of the 2006 elections are almost complete, except for 4 districts where they were unavailable. More complete results could not be found either on the Haitian Provisional Electoral Commission Web site or among the sources consulted by the Research Directorate.
The attached reproduction is a copy of an official work that is published by the Government of Canada. The reproduction has not been produced in affiliation with, or with the endorsement of the Government of Canada.